AMBO;

THE

KING AND THE COUNTRY:

OR THE DANGER OF

FRENCH INVASION

REPELLED BY

BRITISH UNION.

A LETTER ADDRESSED TO

ALL TRUE ANTIGALLICANS.

WITH A

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE POPULATION

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

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AMBO:

THE

KING AND THE COUNTRY.

Countrymen, Good and True,

THERE is a natural curioſity in him who reads, to be informed of the character of him who writes. Know then, I am a ſervant of his Majeſty's, and, whatever thoſe may think who wiſh the ruin of this country, to you, brother Anti-gallicans, I am proud to own it; but I neither am, nor have I been, nor ever mean to be, a ſycophant to any ſet of miniſters, nor a tool to any oppoſition.

I was very early perſuaded, that no man could be a good ſervant to his king, who was not the true ſervant of his country.

All my experience has warranted the ſoundneſs of this opinion; and as in this capacity it has been my pride to live, ſo will it be my joy to die.

The object of my life has been to collect ſuch information, and to acquire ſuch experience, as might be uſeful to my country at large, ſhould it be her misfortune ever to know an hour of diſtreſs. The moment of inconvenience is at hand, that of diſtreſs (unleſs guarded againſt) may not be far diſtant.

The preſent moment calls for the exertions of every good man in the country; and it is for the ſake of giving confidence to the timid, and information to the firm of this claſs; that I have preſumed to lay before them the following ſtatement for their conſideration.

In times like the preſent, the public are intereſted to know two things, from perſons upon whom they can depend. Firſt, Whether the country is actually in danger?—Secondly, if it be, what is the remedy?—

medy?—I anſwer, that if proper precautions are taken, it has nothing to dread. Thoſe precautions neglected, its danger is moſt imminent; as, ſpite of the beſt intentions, and affections of every individual in the empire; it may at particular times, by a deſperate and enterpriſing enemy, be conquered in a week.

What then are theſe precautions? If it is expected I ſhould anſwer as a civilian, the firſt great object, I believe; is an adoption of ſuch meaſures, as will do away what the reflecting part of the community conſider juſt grounds, for real diſcontent; this will remove all pretext for clamour in the diſaffected, and conciliate the minds of all the well-diſpoſed, who are equally regardleſs about either adminiſtration or oppoſition; but truely intereſted in the welfare of their country. The conſolidating this great maſs of mind is all that is required; for its own ferment will extract that one ſpirit, which of itſelf is all that is neceſſary, to enable theſe iſlands to ſet at defiance, the whole force of Europe, if combined for their deſtruction.

With this band of unanimity, Europe's joint ſons, like thoſe of the Old Man in the fable; would in vain attempt to break ſuch a bundle of Britiſh ground oak twigs.

With this union of hearts, as well as hands, ſomething more is however, ſtill neceſſary; or a parcel of figurantes from this light nation may trip over, and, without licence from the chamberlain; turn out the royal company, and perform ſtrange farces on our theatre.

Whilſt then this firſt moſt intereſting work is effecting; the next very important one muſt not be neglected. This depends upon the arrangement of the military force. Here, then as a ſoldier, I reply: It is well known that France, Auſtria, Pruſſia, and even Holland, have been at great pains to provide an accurate ſurvey of their reſpective natural territories; and it is to be preſumed that our Cabinet, is not wanting in ſuch an eſſential.

Military minds muſt then immediately be put in activity, and this draft be firſt well

conſulted

conſulted in the cloſet; but from the vaſt change made in the face of our country, through the ſeveral incloſures which have taken place by act of Parliament, and various other improvements by private proprietors; Officers, the beſt qualified for ſuch an undertaking, ſhould be ſent to make a freſh ſurvey of all the ground on the ſeveral avenues leading to the metropolis, from twelve to thirty miles diſtant, in order to pitch upon proper camps to cover the capital; to ſerve ſimply as places of rendezvous, and points of communication in the firſt inſtance; and which might become proper fields of battle in the laſt reſort. Every place where it is poſſible for an enemy to land ſhould be pre-ſuppoſed, and every meaſure neceſſary in every caſe, prepared long beforehand; ſo that ſhould a deſcent ever take place, that moment may create neither hurry nor ſurprize. The caſe having been well foreſeen, and all that could be neceſſary in conſequence perfectly and previouſly arranged; nothing would remain but for the commander in chief to iſſue his orders, for putting the operations already projected into execution.

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The number of great and experienced officers of a capacity to defend our country in caſe of emergency, is happily ſuch; that I dare not name thoſe whom partiality might prompt, from having witneſſed their ſervices; leſt it might be conſtrued into a want of ſimilar eſteem for thoſe, with whom I have not had the honour to ſerve, and who may, perhaps, poſſeſs equal or ſuperior abilities.

Plans then, which are conceived, ſhould be ſubmitted to be digeſted and matured by the council of that whole body of officers who have ſeen the moſt ſervice, or who are of the moſt approved talents; for it muſt not be forgot, that errors or blunders in a concern of this import, admit neither of correction nor appeal. We are the authors, the enemy the critics and commentators, and if they remark upon any defects at all; it will be with ſomething ſharper than a mere *ſatirical ſtroke*.

Theſe plans then, to be of any value, as all others will be of no worth; muſt ſpecify the quarters for the troops, the

alarm poſts, the rendezvous. The ſeveral encampments for the advanced and ſupporting corps to be a *portée* to one another, muſt all be determined and fixed; upon every line which a great road eſtabliſhes a radius, from the greater camps which cover the metropolis, to the ſea coaſt.

This done, whatever part of the plan might be thought neceſſary to be kept ſecret, ſhould be lodged in the breaſt of the commander in chief; and whenever the enemy were ſeen on the ſeas in their way to this iſland; then, and not till then, ſhould the order be iſſued for all to repair to their reſpective poſts.

Similar precautions taken in Ireland would in like manner ſecure that country. By theſe means, without carrying our concluſions quite ſo far as Major Sturgeon; we might reſt aſſured that the ſubjects of the Britiſh empire may ſleep in peace.

As to the water part of defence, whilſt Great Britain has the happineſs to enjoy ſuch a navy as ſhe at preſent poſſeſſes, and the bleſſing

bleſſing to have ſuch a man at the head of it as Lord Howe; whom ſo many of us living perſonally witneſſed defending the harbour of New York with ſix ſhips, and one of them but a fifty; againſt thirteen ſail of the enemy's line: and then quitting that harbour, and with the ſame ſix ſhips only; forcing the ſame thirteen ſail of the line out of Rhode Iſland harbour; whereby Sir Robert Pigot and all the troops under his command in that iſland were ſaved. Others have ſeen this extraordinary Officer throwing ſuccours into Gibraltar, in the face of a ſuperior fleet; it would be needleſs to enter into a detail of the great conduct of this gallant Commander; we muſt not, however, forget his glorious firſt of June, nor that nautical ſuperiority he has ever exhibited; which in former times would have been thought rather the work of miracle and inſpiration, than the effect of any knowledge which could be acquired, from the extraordinary efforts of human ſagacity. Whilſt then, ſuch a man as Lord Howe lives; I think we may reſt ſecure on the ſcore of all alarm on this element.

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The public are greatly indebted to a good officer, though a comical author, the Hon. George Hanger, for his military ideas upon this ſubject; but as he himſelf obſerves, his ideas ought to be extended by men of the greateſt experience; for it is not to be ſuppoſed, that improved as this republican race now are in military knowledge; ſhould they ever feel themſelves as much in power as they may be in inclination, they will confine themſelves to one point of attack; and not make the attempt at ſeveral places at once, with an idea of dividing both our forces and attention, at the ſame time. I agree with that very good light troop officer, that the French are far from wanting in a topographical knowledge of this country. But if no harm is the conſequence, I am led to think, no good can ariſe from pointing out to them any of our weak ſides.

Grant them all their knowledge, let us keep our own; and without troubling our heads with the party diſtinctions of politics, let us be unanimous in the defence of our country, and we can have as little to fear

as the republicans can have to hope, from any deſcent they may ever think proper to make on this iſland.

TO effect a deſcent in an enemy's country with an inferior fleet, though by no means ſo eaſy as many imagine, is certainly within poſſibility. It may however, be taken for a general rule, that no country in its ſenſes will ever make the attempt, unleſs invited by a belief that the nation it is about to attack, is divided againſt itſelf; or that ſome imperious ſtate policy in the governing party of the aſſailant, leads it to wiſh the abſence or deſtruction of her own army.

France is delirious, and her object is to deſtroy us. If then, ſhe can contrive to make a ſeparate peace with the Emperor, ſhe will naturally wiſh to find employ for that army abroad, which ſhe fears to have at home. Should ſuch a ſeparate peace take place; and ſhe could prevail on her troops to conſent, ſhe might poſſibly undertake this deſperate enterpriſe.

Her

Her language to induce them would be, that the greater part of the Engliſh were diſaffected to their government; that this party would aſſiſt them privately on their landing, and ſhew themſelves openly on their firſt ſucceſs. The Directory would be too enlightened not to know, that with an inferior fleet ſhould they be fortunate enough to throw the troops on ſhore, there would be little chance of ſuch a fleet or flotilla's return; and therefore would probably recommend the commanding officer, as ſoon as his ſtores and artillery were landed, like Cortez, to burn his fleet in order to ſhew the Engliſh how deſperate they were; and to convince his followers that return being impoſſible, death or conqueſt remained their only alternative.

So circumſtanced, it is to be preſumed they would act as deſpair ſhould dictate; but ought the deſperate ſituation of any given number of men, cut off from all ſupply, as well as retreat; to excite any ſerious alarm in a country like our's? Forbid it, Heaven! Britons and Countrymen, if one ſpark of virtue, valour, or talent,

remains among us, not one individual of our invading enemies could be ſaved ; but thoſe whom humanity, heroiſm, or policy, might chuſe to ſpare, to tell the mournful tale to their diſconſolate relations ; or carry the glad tidings to their rejoicing Directory.

France would then be taught to feel, what the Directory had thought proper to ſecrete. The wide difference there was between thoſe domeſtic diſſenſions ariſing amongſt a people, who, being truly free, have the privilege, each of contending for his own private notions of the right practice of government—and a diſaffection to its general form.

But for argument ſake—Suppoſing the Britiſh weak enough to prefer a republican or any other, to their preſent form of government. If the majority were of one opinion, is the change not always in their own power? And ſuppoſing the French not to have exhibited their deteſtable qualities as they have done in their conduct towards the people of Italy, Germany, and Holland; would Britons not rather unite and periſh to a man,

a man, than ſuffer themſelves to be ſubjugated by a rival power, who has been ſecretly plotting or openly attempting their deſtruction, ever ſince Great Britain has known an exiſtence as a nation?

The queſtion whether adminiſtration have done well, or oppoſition would do better, is matter of opinion; which the nation itſelf is very competent to decide or try, without the aſſiſtance of foreign aid. There is no neceſſity for admitting the French into this kingdom as umpires to ſettle this matter for us: for although our taxes are heavy, our burthens great, and our poor ſuffering; we cannot wiſh to have practiſed upon us, what every nation has experienced which the French have ſubdued. The rich they have relieved from their opulence, and the cries of the poor are not heard where they come; from their requiſitions forcing all of this claſs from ſixteen to fifty years of age, to join their armies: appear before them, the young and robuſt of this order muſt, and join; and run away they cannot; for fixed bayonets and cannon are planted in the rear, to force

them forward, till they have got them ſo far out of their own country, and into others where they know not the language, that return is next to impoſſible; for they can then find no ſupport, but ſuch as is ſupplied through the magazines of the army.

The people of the Netherlands, one of the richeſt countries in Europe, and where the taxes were the moſt moderate; would be in the faſhion too, and fancy themſelves oppreſſed. They therefore, inſtead of aſſiſting the Emperor to preſerve them in their happy ſtate, let in the French; who, ſpite of the deplorable condition in which they painted themſelves, deſired to fraternize with them. They agreed. The French entered, and had no ſooner got firm footing, than by way of ſhewing how they would relieve them; they made their firſt requiſition, for the fee of fraternity, 52,000,000 of livres; and to take their poor out of difficulties, they demanded all the young of that claſs, to recruit their armies; and made them march in the manner before deſcribed.

Prior then to thus permitting them to enter and adjuſt for us, let the great chiefs of political diſcord; recollect the conduct of that judge who was called upon to decide between two parties litigating for an oyſter. He ordered the oyſter into court, there to be opened, then ſwallowing it, he directed the upper ſhell to be delivered to the plaintiff, the under one to the defendant. The court were amuſed, the lawyers benefited, and each party had their own coſts to pay. A ſimilar award awaits us, if no way can be found to make us act in concert.

If the French get the better now, woe to every man of fortune. With the French, to have that moderate competence which enables a man to live without labour, is a high miſdemeanour. To be rich is to be criminal, and puniſhed in their own country with the guillotine. No ſex nor age could ſave with them criminals of this deſcription. The French are no reſpecters of perſons. If they maſſacred their own nobles, guiltleſs of every crime ſave that of being rich; what hope can the landed pro-

prietors and monied intereſt of this country have, that they will be ſpared.

This is not, as in all former wars, the war of a government for partial dominion, or for ſome real or imaginary political advantage. Their attack upon us, will be like that of the northern hordes on their ſouthern neighbours, for the milk and honey of their lands. Should they ſucceed, Great Britain would doubtleſs be parcelled out as it was at the conqueſt, when the whole iſland was divided amongſt nine hundred of William's followers, who held *in capite* of their Chief, and the inferior purſuivants held again under theſe greater Barons. The tenure and condition under which all held, from the higheſt to the loweſt, was that of keeping the natives, whom they had deſpoiled of their poſſeſſions, under ſubjection: no diſtinction was made, all who were not his own people, were vaſſals. What was once, may be again.—This is not the war, I repeat, of a government againſt a government; but the war of a nation, who, having impoveriſhed itſelf, is warring againſt

againſt other nations for their lands and properties.

Be no longer then deluded, with the artifices of thoſe who wiſh to lull you into ſupineneſs. I do not pretend to ſay the French will certainly come; on the contrary, I have aſſerted they will not, unleſs they are mad; but they are mad, they therefore may come, and if we are not properly prepared; they may ſucceed. If ready as we ought to be to receive them, what may be imported will never return, nor need we fear a repetition of the attempt.

But my countrymen beware! Illuſion is abroad.—Theſe workers of iniquity know well how to employ the mammon of unrighteouſneſs.—Their aſſignats and mandats they keep for home conſumption; their hard caſh for the corruption of other countries, conſiderable ſums were remitted here, through the medium of Holland. Their jacobin agents are diſperſed throughout this land, they ſwarm in the metropolis, and abound in the great manufacturing and populous towns of the country; and thoſe of

leſſer Note, are not to be found without them. Theſe monſtrous agents take no horrid forms to frighten or alarm: deluſion is the charm they work with: they therefore aſſimilate themſelves, and take the turn and manner of every order of ſociety, from the higheſt to the loweſt claſs. Indefatigable as they are, their taſk is not laborious, it depends chiefly upon activity, and placing themſelves once only every where, until they have found thoſe weak and credulous perſons whom they ſeek; for jacobiniſm is of an eſſence ſo ſubtle that it readily enters the minds of the weak, and ſo infatuating, that they who imbibe the poiſon miſtake it for wholeſome aliment. The rage for making proſelytes to this their imagined true principle, leads them without their knowing it, to be the more efficient agents of France—"like ſeeks like"—Finding their companions in ignorance and credulity, they eaſily make converts; and thus whilſt this fatuity is rapidly ſpreading; thoſe of better underſtanding ſit quietly looking on, and ſay; "Poor deluded people, they know no better," without taking any pains to ſhew them the fallacy of their opinions, or

prevent the contagion of a diſorder fraught with ſuch dangerous conſequences. Let it be called to mind, that diſorders are more eaſily prevented than cured; and that the enlightened do not form the majority of any country; and take a leſſon from him who knows mankind as well as any man that ever lived:—

Johnny Wilkes; having offended a reſpectable character amongſt his colleagues, by the free manner in which he indulged himſelf in ſpeaking of ſome of their proceedings; a very worthy alderman, who felt what he thought the indecency of his remarks, obſerved to Mr. Wilkes, that he would take the ſenſe of the city upon the ſubject, "Aye," ſays Johnny, "ſo "do, Mr. Alderman, and I will take the "nonſenſe of the city; and beat you fifty "to one."

The main efforts of theſe tremendous agents, through the means of our own infatuated countrymen, who have drank of their Circean cup, and therefore think they are acting from principle; are at pre-

ſent chiefly directed, towards the very loweſt order. The moſt honeſt, the ſimpleſt, the moſt uninformed, and the moſt hard working of the human race, our labouring people. The haunts they frequent to find them, are the moſt ordinary public houſes in the heart of the metropolis, thoſe on its borders, in its ſuburbs, and in the villages adjacent. Such too, are the houſes they frequent in our great manufacturing towns; preciſely in this manner they began the revolution in France, by diſguſting this claſs with the higher orders of ſociety. *Experto crede Roberto*—for he has now witneſſed in perſon three revolutions. Reſiding on the ſpots where they have taken place, and being in the two countries of France and Holland juſt prior to their breaking out; he had the opportunity of obſerving with a contemplative eye, all the preparatory ſteps made uſe of: he remained in France from the beginning of its revolution, till nearly that period the moſt lamentable, and the moſt diſgraceful to that nation.

Awake, awake then, great Lords! landed proprietors and monied men! awake,

awake, reſpectable yeomanry! awake, you ſubſtantial farmers, who happily poſſeſs your flocks, your herds, and who enjoy a greater intereſt from the ſoil, than your landlords from their poſſeſſion!—Awake I ſay, from your lethargy! rouſe, let but one voice be heard, one ſpirit animate; but let not that one voice be a whining cry ſoliciting for peace: let it be that manly tone which demands an honorable peace; and let that tone be juſtified, by ſhewing that one determined ſpirit, which marks (if refuſed,) all ranks and all orders, with one heart and one mind, prepared for vigorous War!

Britons, you have no other alternative —what then withholds this ſentiment, Party, party, party.*—This party may be a very good thing, when a country is at peace and in plenty. Then indeed, it is very fair to fight for the loaves and fiſhes; but when a country is at war, and labouring under difficulties, it is neither fair nor

* *Vide* General Waſhington's opinion of party, in his farewell addreſs, on reſigning the preſidency of the American States.

wiſe

wiſe to be carrying on this domeſtic broil with rancour.—Is there no way of enjoying its advantages, without being liable to ſuffer from the miſchievous conſequences to which it may alſo ſubject us? Party is a generic term of great extent, let us examine its leading Characters, which are more readily to be dealt with.

Adminiſtration we know, and oppoſition we know; the latter we know are a ſet of very able men, who are out of place, and who want to get in; the former are a ſet of men who are in place (a teſt of ſome abilities, at leaſt equal to their opponents) and who do not want to go out. This makes a dangerous buſtle in the nation, and till the animoſities thus excited at home, are ſomehow quieted; there is no carrying on buſineſs againſt our enemies abroad, as we ought to do; I have therefore conceived an idea, which wiſer heads may improve upon, ſuggeſt a better, or deviſe a mode of carrying into execution. I am perſuaded the principle is a good one, but that the plan I propoſe is the beſt for effecting the purpoſe, I have

not

not vanity enough to preſume. One merit however, it may be allowed to have, and not a ſmall one in the preſent ſtate of our affairs; it calls upon the nation for no additional expence.

I propoſe then, that a truce be agreed upon between the two parties, until a peace with our public enemies be obtained.

No government can be carried on, it is allowed; without an adminiſtration. The moſt reſpectable authorities of our own nation have agreed, that with a form of conſtitution like our's, an oppoſition is as neceſſary to have an eye over adminiſtration, as it is eſſential that adminiſtration ſhould watch over the intereſts of the ſtate. It appears then, that both parties are materially uſeful and beneficial to the community at large.

Witlings, may here be diſpoſed to obſerve that adminiſtration have had a very long innings, and oppoſition a terrible fagging; but when the object is to conciliate, no ſuch characters muſt be permitted to remark in this long conteſt whether Billy from miſtake, has

not

not made ſome foul ſtrokes; or Charles from impatience jerked ſome unfair bowls; nothing more than what is neceſſary ſhould be ſaid to either party. Perhaps ſomething to the following purpoſe; but whatever it is; in my opinion, it ſhould be addreſſed to them through the organs of thoſe truly great and independent characters, the Country Gentlemen, whoſe fortunes put them above any want of place; whoſe ſound ambition above any want of preferment; who, content with their own poſſeſſions, only wiſh to preſerve them ſuch as they are, in peace and ſecurity; and who, it may be permitted to remark; tho' not able to vie in competition with thoſe two extraordinary chiefs in the ſplendor of thoſe talents, which dazzle and aſtoniſh mankind; yet poſſeſs one quality of ineſtimable value in a very eminent degree,—in at leaſt an equal proportion, with either of thoſe gentlemen; viz. Common ſenſe. Let us ſuppoſe them in their natural energetic manner, ſaying to both parties, addreſſing them alternately:

"*Gentlemen of Adminiſtration*, You have been a long while in the government of this

this country; during which time you have conſtantly called for the public confidence, and you have long had it. Conciliation, for the purpoſe of averting threatened danger being our object, we ſhall be careful not to irritate by any unjuſt cenſure; well knowing how very eaſy it is to condemn, how very difficult it is to adopt ſuch a mode of proceeding, as to ſatisfy everybody. It is, therefore far from our diſpoſition, to arraign your general conduct; ſtill leſs is it our intention, to diſcuſs that various detail of it, which even you yourſelves may perhaps call upon us to do, at a more convenient ſeaſon.

" No form of government is without its diſadvantages; this country adopted that which well adminiſtered appeared to include as much of perfection as could be expected from any inſtitution purely human; for whatever is ſublunary muſt be ſubject to the alloy of imperfection. The miniſter of this country, thank God! can never be deſpotic; he muſt act with a party; and ſuch is the lot of poor human nature, that all parties muſt conſiſt of ſome good, ſome

bad, ſome wiſe, and ſome weak men. The benefits or the diſadvantages which the public will experience, muſt be in proportion as the number of good or bad, wiſe or weak men predominates, in the preponderating party.

" Intereſted and deſigning men, wiſh to make the multitude believe the miniſter deſpotic: nothing is leſs true. With ſuch a body of men as I have deſcribed he is compelled to act, nor is the whole corps always of his own chuſing. This country will have to deplore the want of ſufficient power in the prime miniſter; who, when he ſaw the neceſſity of ſterling military advice, applied where he was ſure of receiving the beſt information; and as he expected he found it. He felt the force of reaſoning, he approved, he agreed to the plan propoſed, and prepared for its execution. A plan conceived in the true ſpirit of wiſdom, and dictated in the ſoundeſt policy. A plan, like that of Hannibal's, to carry the war into the heart of the enemy's country; by which Toulon would have been ſecured, its inhabitants ſupported in fighting for their own rights,

rights, their own opinions, and their own properties. A plan which, if carried into execution, would have ſaved to us and to our allies all the evils we have ſince experienced. By the wheel within wheel amongſt you yourſelves, Gentlemen, the miniſter was compelled to give up this favourite plan of his own adoption. Toulon was loſt in conſequence; the noble-minded of the French, who would have fought for their own liberties, were maſſacred; and a door was opened for the French banditti, who iſſued forth in ſwarms like locuſts, and deſolated the lands of their neighbours. Unhappily for Britain; the author of this plan, that great counſellor and commander Sir H. Clinton is no more; he felt his ſalutary counſels, like himſelf, neglected. He knew the cauſe, and his mild ſpirit was too juſt to blame the miniſter. He foreſaw the evils that would flow from our miſconduct; it chilled his heart, turned his blood to water; and he died a martyr to his anxiety for his country.

" Drop, drop your tears! Ye who have done this; Repent while it is yet in your power! Suffer no more your caprices or unwarrantable prejudices to have way; ceaſe to thwart, leave your Premier to execute what may be expected from his zeal, his integrity, his abilities.

" It is a knowledge of the difficulties attending *his* ſituation, who is ſhackled by a public oppoſition, and counteracted at the ſame time by thoſe of his own party, that leads us to be indulgent and make great allowances. But the occaſion preſſes, and we muſt ſpeak to facts.

" The national debt is increaſed to an immenſe amount, and Gentlemen, you acknowledge things have not turned out as you expected. Upon a ſimilar occaſion Iphicrates obſerved, the worſt anſwer a general could make; was, *that he did not think.*

" You did not think, perhaps, that things would have turned out as they have done in Ireland. Gentlemen, you muſt acknow-

ledge yourſelves miſtaken there too, and you muſt make ſuch reparation, as is becoming your dignity; and reconcile that country immediately.

" Your being now properly alive to the danger that threatens; leads us ſtill to rely upon you. Great ſtateſmen, like great ſoldiers, may become more valuable for the very faults they have committed. Therefore, continue your exertions to put us in ſuch a ſituation, as to give the French a proper houſe-warming, if they have a fancy to come here. We will ſtill continue our confidence; and, although the market has been ſomewhat drained of that commodity, we will yet ſee what we can borrow of it, from others for you.

* * * * * * * * *

" *Gentlemen of Oppoſition*, You are an active, enterpriſing, able ſet of men, without whoſe aid and vigilant eye any adminiſtration might become deſpotic; and plunge the nation into an inextricable labyrinth of poverty and miſery, before the public were aware of its ſituation. Your's is, indeed the labouring oar, and no profit attaches

taches to your labours. You ſet out with ſmall or no hopes of perſonal advantage to animate your exertions: for if Adminiſtration demonſtrate ſuperior abilities, you can never reap any benefit from your vigils. If on the contrary, from inexperience they ſhould commit miſtakes, from negligence blunders; if from want of foreſight they become improvident, from inconſideration extravagant; if, deaf to all the diſcreet, prudent, and wiſe animadverſions you may make on ſuch a conduct; they do not correct themſelves, but continue their career of inconſideration or negligence, and from a fancied ſecurity in their poſts, become confident; in the long run of ſuch a courſe, if the nation becomes diſtreſſed, the public become intereſted, and will judge between the parties; and it is a common ſaying, "that when poverty raps hard at the door, love decamps from the window." Predilection can be of no avail, when a nation feels itſelf ſeriouſly involved. Sooner or later, thoſe and thoſe only, who can beſt extricate her from her diſtreſs, muſt be employed; neceſſity having no law.

"To

" To us, who have a great intereſt to loſe, in any caſe of misfortune to our country, its true welfare muſt be the ſole object of ſolicitude; and it becomes our duty, as it is our intereſt, juſtly to appreciate characters. Gentlemen, we know your powers, we know your abilities, we know your object; you think you can ſerve your country better than the preſent people who adminiſter; but in ſerving your country you would too ſerve yourſelves; and ſo you ought: the labourer is worthy of his hire, and they who ſerve their country well, cannot be too largely rewarded. But you will, Gentlemen, permit us to obſerve, that our anxiety for the good of the country; is upon a par with your's. We keep our watches too, have amongſt ourſelves ever an eye on him who guides the helm, and keep our log-book of the ſtate. We have in view no intereſt, diſtinct from that of the public; and therefore think ourſelves in critical times; privileged to give an opinion, which ought to weigh, with thoſe who have. Profeſſing ourſelves, no blind admirers of all the conduct of adminiſtration, we addreſs ourſelves now to you, to ſay, we feel

feel the veſſel of the ſtate on her beam ends. We think, therefore, this is not the moment to loſe in enquiry how ſhe came in that predicament. We entreat you to pipe all hands, ſhift her ballaſt, get all to ſtarboard, to ſee and right her if poſſible, without cutting away her maſts; leſt the French get on board of her in this condition. You muſt feel how ſhe lies as well as we do; and if all hands do not ſet to work to right her quickly, ſhe is gone. For all our ſakes then, lend your aſſiſtance to get her ſafely into port.

" This not done, Great Britain ceaſes to-be a nation, and it will be uſeleſs then to contend who ſhall be miniſter. To elucidate this, Suppoſe two balls of any elaſtic ſubſtance, and equal weight, ſuſpended from one point, by ſtrings of an equal length; ſeparate theſe balls to equal diſtances, and let them ſhock againſt each other, each will be repelled with equal force; they will continue to recoil and return with leſs violence, till they loſe the power of motion; when both will be found at the ſame points, from which they were originally

originally put in motion. Take away half its weight from the one, and without extra aſſiſtance when at reſt, it will be difficult to make them lie evenly on the ſide of each other; but repeat the ſame operation of letting them fall againſt one another, and you will find the ball which has been reduced in weight, not only thrown out of that ſituation it occupied before, when at reſt, but, if the ſhock is great, perhaps thrown over the point of ſuſpenſion. Your oppoſition, Gentlemen, in like manner prevents the ſtate from exerting full one-half its energy. What chance can we then have, in contending againſt a power which acts with its whole momentum?

"Some of your preſent leaders take great credit to themſelves, for having oppoſed the American war: they may deſerve it as partizans for having carried the point of their party. But granting, for argument ſake, that war improperly undertaken; is there any man who will ſay, that, being engaged in, it ought not to have been carried

on vigorouſly and efficaciouſly, to inſure the object of its intention, viz. to prevent the ſeparation of America? Is there any man in his ſober ſenſes who will contend, that we are the better for this ſeparation, and that at this moment we do not feel moſt poignantly the loſs of that country? That country was loſt, not through the want of ability in our commanders; not through the aſſiſtance America received from the French; that country was loſt by oppoſition at home, preventing our nation at its outſet, and in time, from exerting the whole of its powers. The loſs we experienced on that occaſion, was ſevere indeed, but not irreparable. Recollect, Gentlemen, we are now contending for our exiſtence as a nation: adminiſtration think that they can bring us through our difficulties: we do not think that they alone can; nor do we believe that if you were in power to-morrow, you alone could. The French have no partialities but for thoſe who can beſt ſerve their purpoſes; nor will they give up what they conceive ſuch advantages, as may enable them to de-

moliſh this nation, out of compliment to any Adminiſtration we can form.

" *Delenda eſt Carthago* is the maxim they have adopted; nor will they abandon it till they find their power as ineffectual to accompliſh it, as their diſpoſition is inhuman to wiſh it. But is an eternal counteraction of the meaſures of government, the way to convince them of the vanity of their attempt? Be wiſe, Gentlemen, in time; levy all the force, raiſe all the obſtacles that activity, ingenuity, true patriotiſm can deviſe, and caſt them, not in the way of adminiſtration, but of the public enemy. Whilſt you are carrying on this domeſtic warfare, at a moment like the preſent, the public have a right to cry out as did the frogs, when pelted by the boys, " Good lads, recollect that though this may be ſport to you, it is death to us." The French ſtrain every nerve to cruſh us, and we put only one foot forward, which you, Gentlemen, ſay is not our beſt; to ſave ourſelves from extinction. No politicians are heard in their ſenate weakening their efforts, by any

outcries of their war and their conduct, being impolitic or unjuſt, or that their expences are enormous. If a war for our annihilation does not meet with one diſſentient voice in their councils, ought our miniſters to be checked, when exerting their beſt efforts for our preſervation; and though our burthens may be heavy, ſhall we not be content to bear them for the ſake of ſalvation?

"What ſecured Cromwell the ſovereignty? A pretence of reforming the parliament. A virtual and conſtitutional reform is already begun, by the judgment of the committee on the Southwark petition. A conſtitutional reform may be gradually effected, on the death or vacation of any member, and radically and completely at every diſſolution of parliament; by the electors themſelves.

"What gave riſe to the revolution in France? An attempt of their oppoſition to decreaſe the power of the crown. How have they been able to keep from inſurrection a whole nation, where no individual

has

has been allowed to have more than a quarter of a pound of bread per day, for many months together? How, with a people reduced to ſuch miſery, have they been able to conquer other countries? By planting cannon againſt their poor, who cried for bread;* by well ſupplying their armies, and by a tyranny which enabled them to exert their whole force. Let us not then imitate their want of feeling, their cruelty, their inhumanity; but let us take example from their activity, their patience, their perſeverance, and prepare to prevent by unity; what they hope to effect by tyranny.

" We have no right to think you inſincere, but we have good grounds, therefore, to believe you uninformed; when you aſſert we have nothing to dread at home.

* When the poor of St. Antoine and St. Marceau came to Paris, ſoliciting for bread, having none, (inſtead of ſeeking for ſomething to ſupply its place, as our Miniſters did, and for which they have been reprobated,) the rulers of France ſhut the gates of the capital, and threatened to fire on their ſtarving citizens with cannon.

Learn

Learn then Gentlemen, from us; that there is at home, and to be found amongſt thoſe numbers whom you encourage and adviſe to meet, a party for whom you are working; a party who conſider you only their tools; a party who lie as ſnug as the independents did, in Oliver's time. They mean to leave it to you, to force out Adminiſtration; they truſt that Adminiſtration will then oppoſe you, as you have done them; that by this and other difficulties, of which you, Gentlemen, are well aware, and of which theſe people are not ignorant; they believe the wheels of government will be clogged, and produce that confuſion, they will ripen into anarchy. They will then ſhew themſelves, and having thus riſen upon your ſhoulders, will plunge both you and Adminiſtration together into that ſink, from whence they have emerged. That you may not think this the mere effect of our own imagination; we tell you, that ſpeeches of anticipation, full as able as thoſe by Mr. Tickell, have already been prepared and delivered in their ſocieties. Speeches ſuch as they preſume will be made by the great leaders both of adminiſtration

and

and of oppoſition, (for they too, like the French, are neither reſpecters of perſons nor parties) when addreſſing themſelves to the directors and rulers of thoſe times.

" We need not point out what is the determined fate for ſuch capital culprits; when we add, that even we ourſelves, together with a great many reſpectable and quiet characters in the city, are amongſt the number of proſcribed perſons. Of us they are pleaſed to ſay, that we are not bad men, but that we will not go far enough, " therefore, to the guillotine with them too." The pretext of this body is reform; their object is revolution.

" The brood of this ſpecies has been long hatched, are fledged, and more numerous than you are aware of; but have been ſtunted in their growth, by the damp thrown over them from the canal of adminiſtration; nor can they ever acquire ſuch ſtrength of talons and beak, as will enable them to tear up our conſtitution; unleſs

unleſs favoured by your foſtering protection.

" Phyſicians may differ very widely, and, notwithſtanding their eccentricities, be very able men. Dr. Cadogan tells us to eat raw meat; Sir George Baker prefers it roaſt or boiled. One ſays, in this climate beware of humidity; another aſſerts it is a vulgar error, and cries never be afraid of damp ſheets; and Dr. Darwin thinks that moſt of our bodily ailments are owing to the teeth; credulous people may therefore be led to think we ſhould be better without them.

" Theſe opinions lie wide of each other, but in a particular caſe a patient might be ſaved, who would be loſt, but for the joint counſel and efforts of theſe diſcordant phyſicians.

" Adminiſtration at this moment think ſoldiers the pillars of the ſtate; you argue with the publican, who maintained they were the caterpillars of the country.

" But

" But a truce, we implore, to domeſtic jars! Gentlemen, the ſtate is very ſick, her recovery depends upon your joint efforts, and our ſolicitude is to procure that amicable conſultation, neceſſary between ſuch differing Doctors.

" Gentlemen, imagine a ſet of men travelling over a wild country, with but one horſe to carry their merchandize, the all they and their employers have to depend on, for their ſubſiſtence; he tumbles into an old coal-pit; the wardens of the chace hear of it, they alarm the country; the neighbourhood run to their aſſiſtance, and find the men who drove him trying to get the horſe out. Inquiſitiveneſs is in human nature, they aſk of courſe, how did this happen? They are anſwered, we inquired of ſtrangers, who appeared reſpectable, and who told us there was no danger, if we followed the track: the way was good. Scoundrels they, and ſilly men you; reply the reſolute fellows, (whilſt ſtripping off their coats and waiſtcoats to help them;) another time you will inquire the way before you leave home.

" What ſhould you think, Gentlemen, if a very ſtrong body of people were to come up, and tell the honeſt neighbourhood (whom they ſaw ſtripped, and ready to put themſelves in the baſket to deſcend the coal-pit, belly-band the horſe, and ſling him up,) that the men who had met with this misfortune were a parcel of impoſing characters; incapable of conducting their buſineſs, whoſe general object was to oppreſs their employers; that they had tumbled the horſe down on purpoſe to procraſtinate the hour of their diſcharge from ſervice. That you heard them tell thoſe, whoſe feeling hearts for any thing in diſtreſs, had led them to ſtrip; that no danger threatened the owners from the fall of the horſe, and deſire them to put on their clothes again, go home quietly, and not be induced to turn out, by any repreſentation ſuch men might make, of the neceſſity for their ſo doing. Gentlemen, we will anſwer for you; you would think them a ſet of ſharp fellows, who meant to blind the honeſt countrymen, make a merit with the proprietors of getting the horſe up, and ſecure the future employ to themſelves: but the honeſt neighbour-

hood, learning the truth of the ſtory, when the ſharp fellows come in their turn, to requeſt their aſſiſtance, indignantly refuſe it; and thus through thoſe, whoſe artifices precluded the benefit of that general aſſiſtance, which was at hand; the poor horſe is ſuffered to periſh.

" Gentlemen, the preſent unhappy moment of our country opens a fortunate one for you. It is not our own opinion, we know both parties better; we are ſatisfied you are both honeſt, and mean well, but we muſt be open. The public, *it is ſaid*,* have their doubts of you both; this then is the moment to convince them, and by uniting, you have the opportunity, (which now ſlipped may not recur again) of proving that you are all, all honeſt men. Seize it then, prove yourſelves, and let not private views influence you, whilſt the greater intereſt of the country is at ſtake; ſhew yourſelves worthy to be called into power, by putting your-

* Vide the opinion of the Friends of Freedom of a member of oppoſition, whoſe eloquence in their aſſembly could not ſtrike them mute.

ſelves, for the impending moment, all on one ſide, againſt the public enemy. Philip had never conquered Greece, had that country not been divided by party. When the enemy do more than talk of ſtopping the channels of our commerce, it is time for us to wave our diſputes. Let both ſides then, forgetting all but the public danger, move out to meet each other with amity, and inſtead of a committee, form one column of public ſafety. So ſhall you riſe in the eſtimation of your country; ſo ſhall you ſave yourſelves, the people, the Britiſh empire: and (if an honourable peace cannot be obtained,) by uniting in a juſt indignation to hurl deſtruction on her enemies, you ſhall be deified, as the tutelar heroes of your Nation.

* * * * * * *

" Gentlemen of both parties, we cloſe our earneſt exhortation to you, with obſerving, that whilſt ſuch a procedure muſt raiſe you to every degree of confidence in the public mind, a contrary diſpoſition muſt ſtigmatize you in caſe any diſ-

diſaſtrous event ſhould take place, from the want of your early, amicable, warm, and vigorous exertions; and however you may then wiſh to criminate or diſcriminate each other, as being or not being the authors, a contrary conduct, we repeat, cannot fail to ſtamp you, in the public eye, with the ignominy of appearing, from ſelf-intereſted motives, all abettors in the miſery and ruin of your country."

* * * * * * * *

It is impoſſible not to be perſuaded beforehand, what muſt be the reſult of an addreſs of this kind, from ſuch diſintereſted and reſpectable characters as the country gentlemen, to a ſet of men of abilities, of principle, and of patriotiſm. The idea alone cheers the mind, and warms the heart. With ſuch an acceſſion of ſtrength as this muſt procure, added to the body of true Antigallicans in this country, (who care not which party governs under his Majeſty, and conformably to the conſtitution, ſo it be but well governed, and who for the preſent wiſh both parties to govern; if they would but incite all who are governed

to

to act) we muſt become a formidable enemy indeed.

The feeling then ſerious alarm from any one, or the various deſcents which it is within the power of poſſibility might be made at the ſame time, by this vain, chimerical, cruel, and ſelf-intereſted nation, I hold to be as diſgraceful to Britons, as it would be unpardonable and infamous in thoſe who have the power, not early, quietly, and calmly, to take all the proper precautions againſt ſuch a deſign; ſhould the French, in a paroxiſm of their madneſs, be led to make the attempt.

The following ſtatement will ſerve to ſhew that we have nothing to dread, were we to be placed on a neutral field of battle, ſuppoſing each nation to exert the ſum of its reſpective energy. What then have we to fear, when engaging on that ground, where every reſource muſt be on our ſide; whilſt the enemy would be bereft of all, ſave what could be ſupplied from—Deſpair.

In

In the full confidence that all true and thorough-bred Antigallicans inherit the ancient ſpirit and ſentiments of their forefathers, and therefore retain but one ſet of ſenſations towards this our old, natural, and inveterate enemy,

I have the honour to be,
with the higheſt reſpect,
and affection for all
True hearts of oak,
Your faithful ſervant,
JOHN BULL ANTIGALLICUS.

P. S. The ſubſequent obſervations will demonſtrate, that the French have not the ſuperiority of numbers they boaſt.

WHEN

WHEN the French bravado of Invaſion is moſt properly brought before the conſideration of Parliament, with the beſt intentions; and at the ſame time is moſt induſtriouſly circulated by the enemies of Great Britain, both at home and abroad, for the moſt malevolent purpoſes; a circumſtance, which were it to take place, ought perhaps, rather to elate than depreſs every true Briton; for the reaſons before given :—but as ſuch an event might, however, become extremely alarming to womanly hearts, and a number of uninformed perſons, a fit occaſion preſents itſelf for exhibiting to public view, a juſt and clear ſtatement of the population of the principal cities and towns of the two empires, as far as one hundred of each; from which, comparatively claſſed, we may in a great meaſure deduce an eſtimate of the ſtrength of both countries; and properly meet the exaggerations and fanfaronade of a government, which without a fourth part of our naval power, now threatens a deſcent, for the purpoſe of ſubjugating as expeditiouſly as they have done his holineſs the Pope,

Pope, a people accuſtomed to War; a people who count upwards of 300,000 diſciplined men actually ſerving in their fleets and armies, and whoſe levy in maſs would, no doubt, in fighting for their property, their families, and religion, be inſpired with a courageous zeal, at leaſt equal to that which, during the courſe of this all-devaſtating revolution, has been the the boaſt and pride of the republicans.

In fact, there never was yet an æra of our hiſtory, when the following words of Shakeſpear might be applied with more reaſonable confidence:

"England is ſafe, if true within itſelf."

Notwithſtanding the ſeveral cities and towns in France are here rated at their fulleſt computation, it has been the object in this ſtatement; not ſo highly to eſtimate the cities and towns of Great Britain and Ireland; as might have been juſtified upon good authority.

The reader will obſerve, that when the circumjacent dependencies are immediately connected with a town or city; they have been conſidered, on both ſides, as making a part of its population; thus, Weſtminſter and Southwark are included with London, Goſport with Portſmouth, Plymouth Dock and Stonehouſe with the town of Plymouth, Leith with Edinburgh; what lies on the other ſide the Seine with Rouen, La Recouvrance with Breſt, Le Pollet with Dieppe, and the Baſtides with Marſeilles.

It is neceſſary here to remark, that the calculators on the population of Great Britain, very generally and improperly take the number of dwelling-houſes, and then multiply by five, to aſcertain the inhabitancy. This will be found a moſt deluſive mode, if applied to our manufacturing towns, ſuch as Mancheſter, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Leeds, &c. and upon inveſtigation much below the true middle term, when made uſe of even to our inland market towns.

The numbers to be found in our numerous charity-ſchools, work-houſes, &c. are ſcarcely noticed; nor is any thing more fallacious, in a country compoſed like ours, than eſtimations formed from the regiſter of deaths and baptiſms; as a great variety of diſſenting ſects, and others, which abound amongſt us, are not entered upon ſuch record.

If, at firſt view, ſome of our ſea-ports may be thought too highly rated, let it be conſidered how many of their inhabitants are conſtantly on the ſeas; the ſmall town of Falmouth containing above one thouſand ſeafaring men.

It may be ſufficient to reckon five perſons to a family, but in all great manufacturing towns, how many families are to be found under one roof? It is not pretended that Mancheſter contains twelve thouſand houſes, but I believe it will not be diſputed that Mancheſter and its adjacencies, where its manufacturers are houſed, contain eighty-five thouſand inhabitants.

POPULATION OF FRANCE,

WITH REMARKS.

The moſt reſpectable authorities of the French nation, prior to the revolution, never pretended that her population exceeded 20,000,000* of inhabitants, excluſive of about

* This appears from Le Dictionnaire Geographique, printed at Paris in 1788, from Mercier, who wrote Le Tableau de Paris, an author of credit; from Buffon, Voltaire, Mirabeau; the laſt of whom, not the leaſt to be depended upon, (as the preciſion of his information was allowed, at leaſt, equal to that of any man of his country,) in 1778 allows only 18,000,000. Vide his letter, printed by Manuel, procureur de la commune, at Paris, 1792.

No authority can be produced, for ſo high a population, prior to the revolution, foreigners included, as 21,000,000; the Abbé d'Expilly by his own countrymen not being allowed ſuch. Monſ. Neckar, in 1790, gives the ſanction of his name to an eſtimate of between 24 and 25,000,000, not only without expoſing any ſolid, but even any oſtenſible reaſon for ſuch an aſſertion. It might have been attended with extreme perſonal danger for that celebrated financier, to have done otherwiſe than abet this popular impoſition; as he had already been denounced at the Jacobin club, "*comme ſuſpect.*"

The

about 300,000* foreigners. She has already loſt on that eſtimate, by emigration, ſtarvation, incarceration, guillotine, noyades, fuſillades, deſpair, ſuicide, and the immenſe diſparity between births and natural deaths, in theſe laſt ſix years, together with her peculiarly exterminating ſpecies of warfare, it may be judged 4,000,000, if we can truſt the reports of impartial Frenchmen.

According to Couthon's ſtatement in the autumn of 1793, from the Committee of Public Safety to the Convention, there were, at that epoch, 1,360,000 French ſubjects actually waging war.

The Abbé d'Expilly, ſome years ago, ſwelled the population of France to near 23,000,000, reducing, at the ſame time, the inhabitants of Paris to the number of 600,000. But the worthy Abbé, ſays Mercier, in 1780, whilſt he cuts off unmercifully from her capital; gives to the monarchy at large, three millions of people more than the real amount.

* Reckoning the Germans and other foreign regiments in her ſervice.

1,100,000

1,100,000* in the twelve armies in the Low Countries.

100,000 in the colonies, reckoning the inſurgents of colour, and blacks.

100,000 revolters in La Vendée and South.

60,000 belonging to the public fleets, or ſerving in privateers.

1,360,000 Total.

As it is notorious that in the courſe of every campaign, between one-fourth and one-third of the troops will be found *hors du combat* at its expiration; taking into conſideration the dreadful havoc made by the civil diſſenſions in St. Domingo, the increaſed deſtruction of the human ſpecies, which has had place from the nature of the war carried on in La Vendée, and the ſouth of France; it muſt be thought a very low computation, eſtimating the loſs of the French nation, from this maſs alone, *communibus annis*, at 200,000, from the year 1792 incluſive, which will amount to 1,000,000 loſt in the vigor of life.

* Confirmed by the official report made by Dubois de Cranci.

POPULATION OF FRANCE.

20,000,000 prior to the revolution,
4,000,000 loſt ſince,

16,000,000 remains.
60,000 foreigners, chiefly Swiſs and Savoyards.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1796.

8,300,000 England and Wales,
1,500,000 Scotland,
3,200,000 Ireland,
1,100,000 Jerſey, Guernſey, and other Iſlands; Weſt-Indies, Eaſt-Indies, &c. &c. and all our tranſmarine poſſeſſions.

14,000,000

Now, as 20,000,000 of ſouls will ſcarcely afford three million of males at a vigorous period of life, fit for military enterprizes, and ſuch manual labour in civil ſociety as may require athletic exertions; and as it is evident that at leaſt 1,000,000 of

of men of this deſcription, have been loſt by extraordinary deaths in France, ſince the commencement of the revolution; (together with the further offſpring from this original ſtock) it is clear, from theſe circumſtances alone, how great muſt be their decreaſe in population. Add to this, that daily diminution they ſtill continue to experience, amongſt this valuable order of men, in the prime of life.

Taking then the population of Great Britain at the low computation at which I have allowed it to ſtand; it is demonſtrated we have nothing to fear from the boaſted ſuperiority of the numbers of France; but I feel perſuaded, that if government ſhould think it an object to aſcertain preciſely, (which they have at preſent an opportunity of doing at a very trifling expence;) at leaſt as proportionate an increaſe would be found in the iſland of Great Britain, as was diſcovered in Ireland, upon an exact cenſus taken of that country under the Rutland adminiſtration, ten years ago. This is the more neceſſary, as the French calculators aſſert, that their population increaſed

2,000,000

2,000,000 during the reign of Louis the 15th only. Recollect that their original whole maſs would ſcarcely produce 3,000,000 in the prime of life, of a ſtrength to bear arms, out of which above 1,000,000 have already been ſacrificed. It follows, therefore, when the Britiſh empire at this moment, June 1796, can produce, at leaſt, a force in males, from 18 to 45 years of age, equal to the Republic of France, viz. 2,000,000, there can be no true ground of alarm, on the ſcore of ſuperior numbers.

Comparative Liſt of twenty five Principal Cities and Towns of Great Britain and Ireland, againſt twenty-four of France.

	Jan. 1, 1789.	May 1, 1796.
Amiens	40,000	32,000
Bourdeaux	150,000	120,000
Beſançon	38,000	30,000
Caen	52,000	40,000
Grenoble	32,000	26,000
Lyons	150,000	105,000
Lille	70,000	50,000
Marſeilles, with Baſtide	106,000	80,000
Metz	40,000	33,000
Montpelier	45,000	35,000
Montauban	37,000	28,000
Nantes	90,000	60,000
Narbonne	40,000	28,000
Nancy	30,000	18,000
Niſmes	36,000	30,000
Orleans	40,000	30,000

Aberdeen, New and Old,	35,000
Briſtol	90,000
Birmingham	64,000
Bath	25,000
Cork	100,000
Coventry	48,000
Dublin	195,000
Edinburgh, with Leith,	90,000
Exeter	65,000
Glaſgow	44,000
Glouceſter	30,000
Hull	25,000
London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark	1,000,000
Liverpool	78,000
Lincoln	36,000

Paris	900,000	600,000
Rouen	95,000	76,000
Rennes	76,000	60,000
Rheims	32,000	25,000
Straſburg	80,000	65,000
Toulouſe	86,000	70,000
Tours	30,000	24,000
Verſailles, fixed reſidence, and without a domicile at Paris	36,000	18,000
Valenciennes . . .	38,000	26,000
	2,369,000	1,709,000

Leeds	38,000
Manchester	86,000
Norwich	86,000
Newcaſtle	50,000
Nottingham	40,000
Oxford	30,000
Reading	26,000
Sheffield	30,000
Waterford	34,000
York	80,000
	2,425,000

N. B. Round numbers are ſet down on both ſides, as preciſe accuracy is not required, to make the contour of compariſon clear.

If any exaggerations ſhould appear, on a juſt balance being made, they will be found moſt ſo on the ſide of the French; as I have ſuffered, in compliance with the rhodomontade of the Expillys of France, and to preclude the cavillers of our own country; many of their towns to be ſet down at a population which I could undertake to confute from authentic documents: Rennes, for example, ſtands on the liſt, in its former ſtate at 76,000, and in its reduced ſtate at 60,000. Rennes, when its inhabitancy was complete, and containing all thoſe whom the reſidence of the king's Intendant for the gabel, and the duties on tobacco; together with thoſe the aſſembly of its parliament and eſtates, drew to domiciliate there; never reckoned 50,000. Valenciennes, &c. &c. are in a ſimilar manner, marked much above their actual population.

Twenty-five cities and towns of France, containing, prior to the revolution, 1789, from twelve to thirty thouſand inhabitants, few of which have now, in 1796, three parts in four of their former numbers.

	Jan. 1, 1796.	1796.
Abbeville	28,000	20,000
Aix (en Provence) .	22,000	15,000
Angiers	22,000	16,000
Arles	23,000	18,000
Alençon	25,000	18,000
Bayenne	16,000	12,000
Beauvais	13,000	8,000
Breſt, with la Recouvrance	26,000	18,000
Chalons (ſur Marne) .	20,000	15,000
Carcaſſone	14,000	8,000

Twenty-five cities and towns in Great Britain and Ireland, that have each from twelve to thirty thouſand inhabitants.

Canterbury	16,000
Cambridge	24,000
Cheſter	20,000
Durham	22,000
Derry	20,000
Drogheda	15,000
Galway	24,000
Ipſwich	18,000
Inverneſs	14,000
Kendal	20,000

Clermont (en Auvergne)	23,000	18,000
Dieppe, with le Pollet	24,000	15,000
Dijon	22,000	18,000
Dunkerque	28,000	20,000
Havre de Grace	23,000	15,000
Limoges	25,000	20,000
Mans	20,000	14,000
Moulins	15,000	11,000
Poitiers	22,000	14,000
Perpignan	23,000	16,000
Rochelle	22,000	15,000
St. Malo, with St. Servan	20,000	13,000
Soiſſons	22,000	18,000
Sedan	20,000	15,000
Troyes	24,000	18,000
	542,000	388,000

Kilkenny	30,000
Kinſale	20,000
Limerick	32,000
Maidſtone	18,000
Portſmouth, with Goſport,	20,000
Paiſley	18,000
Plymouth, with Dock and Stonehouſe,	20,000
Pool	16,000
Rocheſter, with Chatham and Strode,	18,000
Shrewſbury	18,000
Worceſter	22,000
Wolverhampton	20,000
Whitehaven	18,000
Yarmouth	18,000
	481,000

Theſe fifty cities and towns in France had, before the revolution, 1789, from ten to ſixteen thouſand inhabitants; ſcarce any of them now, in 1796, have three-fourths of their former number. N. B. There are throughout the Republic but a very few more cities or towns to be found, which actually reckoned, in May 1796, from eight to ten thouſand inhabitants.

Argenton	Louviers
Arras	Morlaix
Avranches	Macon
Auxerre	Mayenne
Blois	Montagne
Bar le Duc	Nevers
Bourges	Niort
Bayeux	Orange
Beziers	Pau
Cette	Rochefort
Cahors	Riom
Calais	Saumur
Cambrai	Sens
Chartres	St. Omers
Colmar	L'Orient
Compeigne	St. Pol de Leon
Carpentras	Saintes
Coutances	Terraſon
Douay	Toulon
Elbeuf	Toul
Feſcamp	Vienne
Landau	Valence
Langres	Vannes
Laval	Verdun
Liſieux	Vendome

The undermentioned fifty cities and towns of Great Britain and Ireland have from eight to sixteen thouſand inhabitants, or upwards. N. B. There are ſeveral more towns of a ſimilar deſcription to the undermentioned.

St. Albans
Ayleſbury
Bedford
Buckingham
Berwick
Blandford
Bury
Bridgwater
Belfaſt
Burton on Trent
Carliſle
Chicheſter
Colcheſter
Derby
Dorcheſter
Devizes
Dartmouth
Frome
Falmouth
Greenock
Guilford
Halifax
Hertford
Hereford
Huntingdon
Litchfield
Leiceſter
Lewes
Lynn
Lancaſter
Northampton
Newport (Iſle of Wight)
Peterborough
Preſton
Stamford
Sunderland
Southampton
Saliſbury
Scarborough
Swanſea
Stafford
Shields
Taunton
Wells
Wincheſter
Wakefield
Whitby
Wigan
Wexford
Youghall

THE foregoing ſtatement is exhibited to prove, that the French have not that ſuperiority of numbers they wiſh to arrogate; with a view of impoſing on the credulous and timid.

The credulous and timid — Heavens! with what ſentiments of patriotic diſdain would our true Antigallican anceſtors regard their puſillanimity, could they awake and witneſs their degenerate poſterity, alarmed on the ſcore of French numbers. They would, if indignation did not ſuppreſs all utterance; tell theſe their number-balancing progeny, " that in their days every Briton born, was bred to know; that in engaging with the French, he muſt expect to meet three times the number of his own countrymen; and that any man who did not feel himſelf competent to engage againſt ſuch odds, muſt not venture to put himſelf forward as a ſoldier. Turn your eyes," would they ſay, " ye ſoft, enervate race, to our period of exiſtence. Mark what a King, the moſt diſſolute and debauched Prince of our times, proved himſelf in the field of Agincourt, Henry the Vth. When intelligence

gence was brought to the king's tent; of the great ſuperiority of the enemy, and he was adviſed by his generals, to let this be kept a profound ſecret; for fear of creating a panic in his army, "Worthy and reſpect-"able companions of war," replied the "king, had you but paſſed your youth as "inconſiderately as I am ſuppoſed to have "done; you would have known your "countrymen better. Let the enemy's "great ſuperiority be directly proclaimed; "with full permiſſion for every fearful "man to retire from the combat—there "is, I feel, exactly the number there "ought to be, to animate true Engliſhmen "—there are enough to kill, enough to take "priſoners, and enough to run away." The enemy's ſuperiority was made known, no man deſerted the army; they engaged, they conquered, they verified the king's judgment; and this Prince, whoſe early indiſcretions had at one time ſunk him in the public opinion; when king of England raiſed himſelf in ſuch a manner, by the wiſdom and talents he diſplayed, as to be created regent of France.

The Britiſh, like their horſes and game cocks, are a breed peculiar to their iſlands; like the Romans, they roſe from ſmall beginnings; like Alcides, they have been accuſtomed to ſtrangle ſerpents from the cradle of their political exiſtence; like him, arrived at manhood, ſhall they dread to encounter this Gallic hydra.

To the ſmall number of Engliſh and Iriſh, who have ſerved in their armies, the great military nations of Europe, have at various times acknowledged themſelves indebted; for their victories. The ordinary race of Britiſh, are a very extraordinary people. To all the activity of the French, they unite all the patience and coolneſs of the Germans; and the greater the danger, the more diſtinguiſhed is their preſence of mind. You may manœuvre with Britiſh ſoldiers under any fire; for the truth of which aſſertion; I appeal to every man, who has ſerved much with them. Let but the officers who command them, be experienced and brave, as their men are active, patient, and valiant; they are unconquerable! The ardor which

burns

burns in the breaſt of the thorough-bred Briton, is like that, in the true game cock of the iſlands; which can be extinguiſhed, but with life itſelf.

The vain-glorious Frenchman, tells his fellows, there is only "Les milices in England." What are the Pruſſian troops and Swiſs but militia? and perhaps under a different modification, it would be as well that we had no other. The militia of this country, are perhaps the fineſt body of men in Europe. They are commanded by Gentlemen, among whom are a great number of regular officers. Theſe Gentlemen with the privates they command, burn with emulation to prove; that in no reſpect are they inferior, to the regular troops. Should occaſion call, they will be conducted by officers of experience; and thoſe who would be able to reſiſt the fire of their enthuſiaſm, when fighting for their conſtitution, their properties, their families, and their exiſtance as a nation; muſt be a race of beings very ſuperior, to the unprincipled plunderers of France. I hope and truſt; I ſhall not be

thought unjuſtifiably partial to my countrymen; in calling upon every intelligent and candid reader to point out a ſingle inſtance, where any given number of Britiſh, have been beaten by an equal number of any foreign troops; ſaving in thoſe inſtances, where their commanders have acted in ſuch a way as to prevent the troops, from doing themſelves juſtice; as was the caſe with the poor men under Colonel Braddock, who, though forewarned, raſhly led his troops into an ambuſcade. Britons have been ever accuſtomed to engage with the diſadvantage of numbers againſt them, and it is to this circumſtance that we may principally aſcribe, the reputation they have honeſtly acquired for courage. Without entering in too long a detail, I ſhall take the liberty of mentioning a few modern inſtances, (which perhaps are leſs publicly known, than are the more ancient, and juſtly celebrated victories of Creſſy, Poictiers, and Agincourt;) where the ſuperiority of the enemy's numbers, have not precluded the Britiſh from thoſe victories, which have been gained alone; by their ſuperior bravery. *Wynendale, where

* Vide Letters of the Marſhal de Berwick.

Gene-

General Webb eſcorting a convoy from Oſtend, with neceſſaries for the ſiege of Liſle, then inveſted by Prince Eugene. General Webb had under his command but ſix thouſand men. Although Monſ. la Mothe lay at Plaſſendall, with twenty thouſand to intercept this convoy, General Webb had reached Wynendale, before he was overtaken by his enemy, at this place; finding it became abſolutely neceſſary, General Webb regularly engaged, and defeated Monſ. la Mothe. The battle of Bunker's-hill, where Sir William Howe was preſent, and at German Town, where he commanded. At Danbury, where General Arnold at the head, of exactly twice the number, exhibited extraordinary proofs of perſonal bravery; but was notwithſtanding completely beat, by the troops conducted by Sir William Erſkine. The battle of Guilford, where Marquis Cornwallis commanded; and that of Camden, by the Earl of Moira. In both theſe laſt mentioned places, the enemy's ſuperiority was ſtill greater than that of Monſ. la Mothe over General Webb. Give to Britons, Leaders who have their confidence, they do not care about the numbers of the enemy.

enemy. The Jacobins and their agents, are very induſtrious to impreſs us with an idea, that the French are now very different from what they were formerly. A difference there is indeed, and which is ſtrongly marked; by a coarſeneſs of manners, by inhumanity to their priſoners, by a cruelty, never witneſſed under their former government; but where have they diſplayed a ſuperior bravery to that which they exhibited, under the reign of their monarchs? It is not for powers, feeble like mine; to do juſtice to thoſe thorough ſoldiers, the gallant Auſtrians. Let the Jacobins themſelves ſhew, if they can, where any number of republicans, have defeated an equal number, of theſe truly intrepid troops. Every advantage, every victory of the Auſtrians, has been gained againſt an immenſe diſparity of numbers. "Glorious ſoldiers! diſtinguiſhed Commanders, illuſtrious Archduke! your firmneſs, your fortitude, your conſtancy, ſhall ſpread its renown to the utmoſt corners of the earth. Nations naturally warlike; but palſied by luxury, ſtretched out on the downy couch which commerce ſpreads, and ſunk into Quaker-like inertion,

inertion; at the trump of your Fame, ſhall feel revigorated, regenerated; ſhall be filled with the ſpirit of their anceſtors, and alive to the duties they owe themſelves, when the flank of their Empire; is completely turned. Reclined, they ſhall liſten no longer to the deluſive ſpeeches of demagogues, calculated to deaden anxiety and preclude energy. Rouſed by your example; they ſhall ſpurn their ſoft habits, they ſhall clothe themſelves for the field, and marſhall themſelves in bands, for the defence of their country. Bright model of antient heroiſm! inſpired by your conduct the ſons of Britain, emulous, ſhall learn to imitate your actions; and prove themſelves worthy the alliance, of your undaunted nation."

The Auſtrians, countrymen, have demonſtrated; that ſo far from being ſuperior, the French republicans, are not equal to what were, their monarchical troops; let us then only exhibit a bravery, ſimilar to that of the Auſtrians; and aſk yourſelves, what muſt be the fate of an hundred thouſand of their Requiſitioners? thrown aſhore on our

iſlands. They might for a ſhort time, ſet up a military ſchool for grown Gentlemen; and might indeed, in the fox-hunter's phraſe for their young hounds, ſerve to blood "les milices" they affect ſo much to deſpiſe. The tree of true Freedom, which has been ſo long planted here, and with the fruit of which we have been nurtured; is more diſtinct in its qualities from the French tree of liberty, than is the Oak of this iſland, from that of any other country. From our tree, we have obtained thoſe advantages; which every Briton will riſk his exiſtence to ſecure and perpetuate.

"Thus fed and thus bred, from a bounty ſo rare,
"Oh! preſerve it as free as 'twas given.
"We will while we've breath; nay we'll graſp it in
"death."

The ſubjects of this country enjoy a freedom, which ought to be dear to the laſt hour, to the laſt man in it; and it is the duty of each, and of all, not to ſuffer the ſlighteſt violation of it; but to tranſmit pure to their poſterity, the whole of

thoſe

thoſe liberties, which it was their happineſs to be born, to inherit. *If*, there remains no alternative; and, *ruined we muſt be*, let us not ſurrender the privilege we poſſeſs, of ruining ourſelves. We are in a fair way for it, and we have folly and obſtinacy, adequate to the enterprize: Nor, unleſs Providence in his mercy ſhould ſoon ſend us an extraordinary ſupply of wiſdom, or a freſh ſhower of his goodneſs, can the object be very long in accompliſhing. Let us then finiſh ourſelves, in our own way; but never let us ſubmit, to the French. Were but few of us to remain alive; let thoſe few (even tho' determined to deſtroy each other afterwards): Unite againſt the French. Thoſe who live, if they preſerve themſelves but truly free; may perhaps, like other bankrupt nations,—riſe greater from their Ruin.

F I N I S.

Since this publication has been at the preſs, the Author has had the opportunity of knowing, by accident, that the French official returns; ſtate their loſs,

in the armies of Italy alone, to amount to eighty odd thouſand men. But even this does not prove what is the amount of their real loſs; as they loſe numbers they preſs into their ſervice, of which they make no regular returns. Let it be obſerved, that not a man of all their loſſes in Germany, is included in the above-mentioned return.